CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 4 OF 1894.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 24th January 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.					
	Monthly.			1893-94.	1894.	
1	Adíb	Lucknow	Roshan Lál ...	For Jan. ...	24th Jan. ...	...
2	Bhárat Prataáp	Moradabad ...	Partáp Kishun	" Nov. ...	" " ...	550 copies.
3	Káyasth Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Awadh Bihári Lál, M.A.	" Jan. ...	" " ...	237 "
	Bi-monthly.					
4	Akhtar-i Hind	Amroha (Moradabad).	Muhammad Majid Husain.	20th Jan. ...	22nd Jan. ...	128 copies.
5	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggú Khán ...	" " ...	" " ...	200 "
	Tri-monthly.					
6	Dabír-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amín-ul-din ...	10th Jan. ...	22nd Jan. ...	45 copies.
7	Násir-i Hind	Do. ...	Muhammad Ali ...	20th " ...	" " ...	40 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(continued).			1893-94.	1894.	
	Weekly.					
8	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	14th Jan ...	23rd Jan. ...	230 copies.
9	Akhbár-i-Alam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	16th " ...	19th " ...	65 "
10	Akhbár-i-Islám ...	Agra ..	Abdul Majíd Khán...	22nd " ...	23rd " ...	526 "
11	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'íd .	17th " ...	21st " ...	660 "
12	Anís-i-Hind ...	Meerut ..	Kishun Sarúp ...	20th " ...	" " ...	625 "
13	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lál ...	" " ...	24th " ...	128 "
14	Ázád ...	Ditto ...	Sajjád Husain .	19th " ...	21st " ...	200 "
15	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore ...	Harnám Singh Varmá	15th " ...	19th " ...	550 "
16	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	16th " ...	28th " ...	400 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	20th " ...	24th " ...	250 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	22nd " ..	" " ...	446 "
19	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	500 "
20	Hindustání ...	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá	17th " ...	21st " ...	300 "
21	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	14th " ...	24th " ...	250 "
22	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	17th " ...	21st " ...	275 "
23	Káyasth Conference Gazette ...	Ditto ...	Dípnáráyan Varmá...	5th & 12th " ...	20th " ...	500 "
24	Matla-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	20th " ...	23rd " ...	45 "
25	Manj-i-Narbada ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karím ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	200 "
26	Mehr-i-Nímroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	14th " ...	18th " ...	435 "
27	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	15th " ...	" " ...	300 "
28	Najm-ul-Akhbár	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	20th " ...	22nd " ...	223 "
29	Nasím-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamná Dás Biswás...	15th " ...	18th " ...	450 "
30	Nasím-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Alah Bakhsh ...	8th & 15th " ...	23rd " ...	117 "
31	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahím-ul-din ...	17th " ...	20th " ...	250 "
32	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	18th " ...	22nd " ...	350 "
33	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habíb Ahmad ...	16th " ...	24th " ...	500 "
34	Rafi-ul-Akhbár ...	Benares ...	Ghulám Husain ...	22nd " ...	" " ...	400 "
35	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partáp Kishun ...	16th " ...	22nd " ...	375 "
36	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" " ...	19th " ...	350 "
37	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ..	14th " ...	24th " ...	250 "
38	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	20th " ...	23rd " ...	410 "
39	Tútí-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	16th " ...	20th " ...	570 "
40	Urdu Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Muhammad Abdul Aziz.	28th Dec. & 8th Jan.	19th " ...	125 "
41	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasan.	22nd Jan. ...	24th " ...	...
	Daily.					
42	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasád ...	18th to 24th Jan. ...	18th to 24th Jan. ...	503 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
43	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtáz-ul-din ...	16th & 19th Jan. ...	18th & 21st Jan. ...	441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government).
	HINDI.					
	Monthly.					
44	Bhatt Bháskar ...	Cawnpore ...	Shankar Dayál ...	For Jan. ...	20th Jan. ...	...
45	Godharm Prakásh ...	Farukhabad ...	Mohan Lál ...	For Nov & Dec. ...	22nd " ...	440 copies.
	Weekly.					
46	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	15th Jan. ...	18th Jan. ...	104 copies.
47	Bhárat Jíwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishna Varmá	" " ...	" " ...	1,500 "
48	Khichri Samáchár ...	Mirzapur ...	Mádho Prasád ...	6th " ...	19th " ...	300 "
49	Nágarí Nírad ...	Ditto ...	Káshi Prasád ...	18th " ...	23rd " ...	400 "
50	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyáchálak Dán ...	15th " ...	19th " ...	65 "
	Daily.					
51	Hindustán ...	Kálákankar (Partábgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukla...	17th to 23rd Jan. ...	18th to 24th Jan ...	500 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Weekly.					
52	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	19th Jan. ...	21st Jan. ...	450 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
	Bi-weekly.					
53	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	3rd & 6th " ...	22nd Jan ...	100 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
				1894.	1894.	
	Marathi.					
	Weekly.					
54	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	17th Jan. ...	20th Jan. ...	350 copies.
	Marathi-English.					
	Weekly.					
55	Nyáya Sudhá	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	15th Jan. ...	18th Jan. ...	375 copies.
	Gorkha.					
	Weekly.					
56	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishna Varmá	19th Jan. ...	24th Jan. ...	500 copies.

I.—Political and Foreign.

Hindustání. January 17th, 1894.

Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India, Aligarh.

1. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 17th January, states that an Association with the high sounding name of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India has been established at Aligarh. The new movement is a production of Mr. Beck's brain, has been set on foot under the auspices of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and the Hon'ble Muhammad Ismail, and enjoys the full sympathy of the *Pioneer*. Mr. Beck thinks that the National Congress of the Hindus aims at the expulsion of Englishmen from this country and their anti-cow-killing agitation is directed against Musalmans. Hence, he is of opinion that the Musalmans should co-operate with the Anglo-Indians in thwarting the efforts of the Hindus, and it is this object which his new Association has in view. The Association will publish articles in the names of Musalmans in the newspapers and magazines of England and correspond with members of Parliament. Mr. Beck and Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan will have everything their own way, and any members who disagree with them will be required to resign. Hence, it will be perceived that the avowed object of the Association is to create bad blood between the Hindus and the Musalmans. Mr. Beck is a foreigner, and will sooner or later leave this country, but it is a matter of deep regret that any Indians should follow his evil advice and support a proposal which is calculated to set the two great classes of the community by the ears. No better fate is in store for the new Association than that which befell the late Indian Patriotic Association, but before it ceases to exist it will bring some men into disrepute.

Hindustán. January 19th, 1894.

The same.

2. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th January, referring to the same Association, quotes an extract from Mr Beck's address regarding the objects of the Association, and remarks that no friend and well-wisher of Government can approve of his address which will tend to embitter the relations between the Hindus and the Musalmans. Lord Lansdowne and many leading members of Parliament have declared the National Congress to be a perfectly loyal movement, and surely it reflects little credit on the intelligence of Mr. Beck and Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan to accuse such an institution of disloyalty. As regards cow-killing, neither the Congress nor other thoughtful Indian politicians take any interest in that question. It is a matter of satisfaction that Mr. Beck and Sir Saiyid have already seen the necessity for political agitation, and no wonder if they join the National Congress ere long.

II.—Administration.

Godharm Prakásh. November, 1893.

Alleged hostile attitude of Government towards Gorakshini Sabhas.

3. The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for November, received on 22nd January, publishes a communication from Ram Prakash Lal who says that since the occurrence of the late religious riots Government has begun to interfere much with the Gorakshini Sabhas. The Government officers as a rule are under the impression that the Hindus are the aggressors in all such dissensions, and that they are incited by the cow protection societies. Some narrow-minded Englishmen, who are animated by a feeling of hostility towards the children of the soil, condemn the National Congress, as a hotbed of sedition, which, they say, if not suppressed, will soon turn India into Ireland. The attack on that political movement is unfair and unjust. However, the spread of disloyatly and disaffection in the country is not absolutely impossible, and, in the writer's opinion, if such an unfortunate contingency occurs, the hostile attitude of European officials and non-officials towards the cow protection societies will be responsible for it. Akbar owed the great popularity of his rule to his policy of tolerance, the neglect of which by Aurangzeb hastened the downfall of the Moghal Empire. The secret of the conquest of this vast continent by a handful of Englishmen, and of the popularity of British rule, is no other than the pursuit of the same liberal policy. But a change of front on the part of the authorities owing to the late Hindu-Musalman riots has created strong doubts in the minds of the people, which have been much strengthened by the unwise proceedings of the Municipal and Government authorities in connection with the temples at Benares, Darbhanga and

Sitapur. In fact a powerful religious feeling appears to have been aroused among the Hindus; and thoughtful men, who are carefully watching the course of events and have a deep insight into the sentiments and feelings of the masses, consider a serious religious rising among the Hindus within a measurable distance. The signs which always precede a general religious rising in any country are already visible in this country in a more or less degree. At such a critical juncture the authorities cannot be too cautious in their proceedings, as the least mistake may be attended by the most serious consequences. The religious strifes which occur now and then between the Hindus and Musalmans are sure to be soon settled and forgotten if Government deals impartially with the two communities. But if Government unduly favours one class, the other will get disaffected, and the evil results of such disaffection may be easily imagined. The disturbances in different parts of the country arise from different causes. But if the authorities always lay the blame at the door of the Hindus and inflict severe punishments on them they cannot but infer that Government is prejudiced against them. Government ought to warn its officers against persecuting any class of the community. On the other hand, the Hindus, who have been reduced to their present miserable condition owing to their own sins, should not lose their patience in the present unfavourable times, but should depend on the grace of God. They should never take the law into their own hands but should lay their grievances in a respectful manner before Government which will listen to them sooner or later, taking heart from the Bankipur speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Agra speech of the Viceroy.

The same.

4. The same journal contains another article contributed by one Yagya Datta Sharma who argues that Europeans as well as Musalmans being beef-eaters, the authorities should act with special caution in dealing with cow-killing disputes. But they are invariably found to sympathise with Musalmans and to punish only Hindus on such occasions, and this shakes the confidence of the Hindus in their impartiality. Even if the Hindus be entirely to blame, Government should not publicly announce this fact, as such an announcement cannot fail to encourage the Musalmans. Since the occurrence of the Salem riots 10 years ago, and the infliction of severe punishments on Hindus and not on Musalmans in connection with them, the Musalmans have been much emboldened, and religious dissensions have more frequently occurred than before. The policy adopted by Government officers tends to excite instead of checking quarrels. The high-handed proceedings of some officials have created an idea among the Hindus that Government is opposed to the cow protection societies, and many Hindus have severed their connection from those societies in consequence. But Lord Lansdowne's speech at Agra and Sir Charles Crosthwaite's recent resolution regarding Brahmini bulls ought to dispel such fears, and the Hindus should support Gorakshini Sabhas by all means. They should only take care not to offend against the law or interfere with their Muhammadan neighbours.

GODHRAM PRAKÁSH. November 1894.

Alleged ill-treatment of a Brahmini bull by Musalmans at Muhammadabad, Azamgarh district.

5. The same paper, in the column of miscellaneous news, complains that a Brahmini bull was cruelly beaten and tortured by some Musalmans at Muhammadabad in the Azamgarh district. When it took refuge into the house of one Lala Mangli Prasád, they followed it there and tried to burn it. As it was the bazar day, there were many Hindus in the village at the time, and they entreated the Musalmans to desist; but the Musalmans abused them, and continued to torture the animal, destroying one of its eyes.

GODHRAM PRAKÁSH. November 1894.

Bengal Government's recent orders in the matter of cow-killing.

6. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 17th January, publishes a vernacular translation of the letter lately issued by the Bengal Government to the Commissioner of Patna for the regulation of the slaughter of kine for food in Municipalities and Cantonments with a view to avoid offending the feelings of Hindus, and observes that the letter shows how anxious is that Government to conciliate the Hindus who have been displeased with the unwise proceedings of the subordinate officers. It would be well if the Government of

HINDUSTÁNÍ. January 17th, 1894.

these Provinces could see its way to pursuing a similar policy. All sensible Hindus know very well that cow-killing cannot possibly be stopped entirely, the country being inhabited by tribes professing different religions; and no good-natured Musalman desires to offend his Hindu brethren. (The *Nágari Nirad*, Mirzapur, of the 18th January, highly approves of the Bengal Government's letter, and asks if the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will ever see fit to issue similar instructions.)

GODHARM PRAKÁSH. November, 1893.

Alleged interference of officers with Gorakshini Sabhas.

7. The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for November, states that an interference on the part of the authorities with the cow protection movement is a disobedience of Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858, commanding all officers not to interfere with the religious beliefs and observances of the people. Thakur Hanuman Prasad, the Tahsíldár of Bahraich, and Babu Ram Charan Lal, the Tahsíldár of Haidargarh, Bara Banki district, got into difficulty on account of their connection with cow protection societies; and Lalta Prasad, a chaprási, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate of Bareilly for putting up a placard calling upon Hindus to protect kine. Similarly other Government servants and private gentlemen are prevented by threats from supporting the movement. Nothing could be a greater misapprehension than to suppose that the movement is an innovation. The protection of kine is one of the most important duties of Hindus and has been enjoined on them in all their religious books. The editor quotes verses from some of those books, and asks if any Gorakshini Sabhas have been found taking part in riots or offending against the law. If individual members of any of those Sabhas misbehave themselves, they should be punished by all means; but it is unjust to hold the Sabhas responsible for their misdeeds. Hence, it is to be hoped that the Government of India and the Local Government will reassure the minds of those societies and see that they are not interfered with.

GODHARM PRAKÁSH. November, 1893.

Government resolution regarding the sacred bulls.

8. The same journal, referring to the resolution lately issued by the Government of these Provinces regarding the immunity of sacred bulls, observes that the Hindus are very thankful to Sir Charles Crosthwaite for the measure. The preservation of such bulls is not only necessary on economic grounds but is also calculated to win the good-will of the Hindus. The custom of releasing bulls was dying out, as no less than 90 per cent. of the sacred bulls fell into the hands of the butchers sooner or later, who bought them if they were impounded, or secretly captured them.

RAHBAR. January 16th, 1894.

The same.

9. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th January, indulges in the same comments as those made by the *Hindustání*, in condemnation of the resolution of the Local Government regarding the connection of Government servants with societies (paragraph 6, page 14, of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 10th January 1894), but approves of the resolution regarding Brahmani bulls.

HINDUSTÁNÍ. January 17th, 1894.

Conciliation of the Hindus of Azamgarh by Mr. Rose, Collector and Magistrate.

10. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 17th January, states that the Hindus in the Azamgarh district have good reason to be thankful to Mr. Rose, their present Collector, for his endeavours to conciliate them. Before his advent a panic prevailed among them, as if Her Majesty's rule had ceased to exist in the district. Messrs. Dupernex and Co. reigned supreme, and the Hindus were subjected to all sorts of oppressions and harassments. Many men left Azamgarh expecting no justice from Sir Charles Crosthwaite. Mr. Rose is one of those good Civilians who are not prejudiced against Hindus and do not like to see them ill-treated without cause. He made a tour in the whole district, mixing freely with Hindus and Musalmans, advising them to live in peace and amity, and redressing their grievances as far as possible. The prosecutions instituted by the police against many men were withdrawn; and he induced Hindus to hold panchaits which he himself attended, and on one occasion he even ate parched grain with the peasants. It is such sympathetic conduct on the part of the authorities which strengthens the

foundations of British rule. It is to be regretted that Sir Charles Crosthwaite did not respect the feelings of the people like Mr. Rose, but better counsels should prevail with the Local Government in future. It may be hoped that concord will soon be restored between the Hindus and Musalmans.

Nágarí Nírad. January 18th, 1894.

Mr. Lambe, the Collector of Gházipur, accused of getting a cow slaughtered at his house in the presence of Hindus.

11. The *Nágarí Nírad* (Mirzapur), of the 18th January, on the authority of the Hindi *Bangvási* newspaper of Calcutta, states that Mr Lambe, the Collector of Gházipur, had two cows driven by the public road before the eyes of Hindus and got one of the animals killed in his bungalow in their presence, the other being sent to Muhammadabad for slaughter. Is this a fact?

Hindustán. January 19th, 1894.

Pamphlet published by Babu Sanwal Singh, the Subordinate Judge of Azamgarh, on the subject of relations between Hindus of Musalmans.

12. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th January, refers to a pamphlet published by Babu Sanwal Singh, the Subordinate Judge of Azamgarh, advising Hindus and Musalmans to maintain friendship between themselves, but observes that the strong language addressed by the author to the two communities in some places had better been avoided.

Godharm Prakásh. November, 1893.

Alleged difference between the policies of the Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.

13. The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for November, republishes from the *Bhárat Mittra* of Calcutta, an article in which the latter refers to the alleged difference between the policies of the Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, and observes that that Presidency and these Provinces do not seem to be under the same rule. Out of the fifteen hundred men who were arrested in connection with the late Bombay riots, eleven hundred were let off with a fine of one rupee each, but not a single man implicated in the riots in these Provinces was so leniently dealt with. The Governor of Bombay requested the Hindu and Musalman members of his Council to restore good feeling between the two communities, himself presided at the meeting which was held for that purpose and gave rewards to those who had rendered distinguished service in the suppression of riots, but Sir Charles Crosthwaite did nothing of the kind. The Governor of Bombay offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for tracing the European soldier who had killed the gate-keeper at the Guntakal Station, and the offender has been arrested, and is pending his trial. On the other hand, in the North-Western Provinces the European soldiers who kill natives always escape with nominal fines. The Governor of Bombay and the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court expressed deep regret at the death of Mr. Justice Telang, and His Excellency occupied the chair at the public meeting held to consider the subject of establishing a memorial; no Lieutenant-Governor in these Provinces has ever expressed such grief and concern at the death of any native. Mr. Govind Rao Ranade was at once appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Telang, but a European was appointed to officiate for Mr. Mahmud. The Registrar of the Bombay High Court is a Parsi.

Nágarí Nírad. January 18th, 1894.

Reopening of the Ram Mandir at Benares.

14. The *Nágarí Nírad* (Mirzapur), of the 18th January, expresses great satisfaction that the temple at Benares, which was the cause of serious riots some years ago, and was ordered by Sir Auckland Colvin to be closed, has been permitted to be reopened by Sir Charles Crosthwaite.

Hindustání. January 17th, 1894.

The Opium Commission at Lucknow.

15. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 17th January, observes that before the arrival of the Opium Commission in this country opium was never praised by anybody. No author ever wrote a word in praise of the drug or its consumers. But many witnesses who were examined by the Commission at Calcutta and other places could not find adequate terms to extol the virtues of opium; and if the drug found some supporters among the witnesses examined at Lucknow, there should be no matter for surprise, considering that all the witnesses were nominated by Government. The editor has no desire to accuse Government of forcing witnesses to make statements according to its own views. But Lord Brassey and the members of the Commission can easily understand that the method adopted for the selection of wit-

nesses is open to serious objection. Government left the choice to the District Officers who selected those men whose views coincided with their own or who were under their control. Under such conditions an expression of free opinion is simply out of the question. The editor then refers to the evidence given by several gentlemen in favour of opium, making brief comments, and mentions the names of those who condemned the use of the drug. However, he observes, the Commission was able to obtain some evidence, which was beyond official influence, and must have been convinced that the drug has proved the ruin of thousands or rather of lakhs of families in Lucknow, Musalmans being the greatest sufferers. It is to be desired that the inquiries of the Commission will check the use of opium and chandu among the Lucknow people. In conclusion, the *Hindustání* publishes a vernacular translation of the letter sent by Mr. Alexander, Honorary Secretary to the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, to editors for publication, for the information of those men who desire to give evidence against the opium traffic.

OUDH PUNCH. January 18th, 1894.

The same.

16. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 18th January, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that it would have been well if some habitual opium-eaters had been examined. Their elaborate statements would have afforded much valuable information to the Commission. But that body was content to examine a few officers, talukdars and other sycophants. The opium-eaters may rest assured that they have no reason to apprehend any interference with the opium traffic. Even those witnesses who are not accustomed to the use of that drug highly praised its virtues; and the writer would not be surprised if they commenced taking it on return home after giving evidence before the Commission. At least this is certain that they will enjoin its use on their sons in their wills with a view to please Government and doctors. The writer then very briefly refers to the evidence of the Deputy Commissioner, the Rája of Bhinga, the Civil Surgeon, the Mahárája of Ajodhya, Munshi Nawal Kishore, C.I.E., and other gentlemen who spoke in favour of opium, and makes short strictures in a facetious vein.

ÁZÁD. January 19th, 1894.

Evidence before the Opium Commission.

17. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th January, stating that the Opium Commission took evidence at Lucknow from 11th to 13th idem, observes that the statements, which the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the Deputy Commissioners, the talukdars, the nobility of the town, the physicians, &c., made before the Commission there, were of the same nature as those made at other places. The editor could not expect *anything* better from the officers of the Indian Government and their sycophants. Anybody who might at the present day be still labouring under the wrong impression that to call black white and the night day is a difficult job, especially before respectable men and the public in general, had better once read through the evidence given before the Opium Commission (in India) which would do him much good, and certainly lead him to change his opinion. The editor does not like to say anything as to the *truthfulness* and *policy* (tactics?) of the opiumists, and would rather leave the right-thinking men to form their own opinions of them. But what is a matter of great pity with him is that the object of the appointment of the Opium Commission is being entirely frustrated, while the money of the poor Indian taxpayers is being wasted thereon. In another place the editor regrets to say that a rumour is gaining ground that most of the witnesses have been giving evidence, in favour of opium before the Commission, *through the exertions of the authorities.*

HINDUSTÁNÍ. January 17th, 1894.

A native accidentally shot by a European sportsman near Simla.

18. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 17th January, on the authority of a Simlacorrespondent, states that lately a European accompanied by some coolies went out shooting in a forest 25 miles from Simla. He carried a loaded gun, and one of the coolies fell a victim to a shot. It has been alleged that the gun went off by accident. There is no knowing when these "accidents" will cease.

19. The *Urdu Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, received on 19th idem, approves of the rules issued by Sir Charles Crosthwaite with a view to facilitate the introduction of University graduates into the ranks of Deputy Collectors, and expresses satisfaction that His Honor has recommended an increase of 31 in the number of permanent appointments in those ranks. There is one more matter, *viz.*, the pay of the Deputy Collectors of the last grade, which is entitled to His Honor's consideration. The Deputy Collectors begin with Rs. 250 and the Subordinate Judges with double that amount, though the duties of the former are as onerous and important as those of the latter. Again the maximum salary of a Tahsíldár, who is subordinate to a Deputy Collector, is also Rs. 250. Under these circumstances the rate of pay for the Deputy Collectors in the last grade should be raised to Rs. 300.

Rate of pay for the last grade Deputy Collectors.

URDU AKHBÁR. January 8th, 1894.

20. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 18th January, contains a picture in which two cultivators, who are half clad and bare-footed, are represented as carrying their landlord in a very nice palanquin. The landlord is a fat man, wearing a costly dress and jewellery and also the insiguia of the Star of India. The letter-press is as below :—

Landlords and tenants.

OUDH PUNCH. January 18th, 1894.

THE CAUSE OF FAMINE.

Cultivator (*evidently talking to his companion*).—My friend, his weight is simply crushing us to death. Why not throw him away?

21. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 18th January, in a facetious article, complains that Munshi (name not given) in charge of the Settlement Operations in the *Mukandabad* district (Fyzabad?) has not attended office for several days, keeping company with a prostitute at his house, and that hundreds of zamidárs who have to deal with him are experiencing much inconvenience owing to his absence. The head of his office is represented to be a dwarf and to have once been a menial servant to the proprietor of the *Oudh Punch*.

Abuse of a Deputy Collector in charge of Settlement.

OUDH PUNCH. January 18th, 1894

22. A correspondent of the *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 17th January, observes that hard is the lot of the Registration clerks who have to drudge on Rs. 15 a month for ever, never mind how hard, satisfactorily and honestly they may discharge their duties, while those who entered into the Revenue or the Civil line, simultaneously with them, go on receiving promotions after promotions, rising to Rs. 60, Rs. 70 and even Rs 200 a month. There is no reason whatever why Registration clerks should not be made Sub-Registrars in course of time. They have thorough experience of the work, and would do it better than those who are appointed Sub-Registrars at present. When the Inspector-General of Registration goes out on tour, he can easily select competent men from among the Registration clerks, and appoint them to Sub-Registrarships as vacancies occur. The District Registrars may also be allowed to recommend such clerks for the Sub-Registrarship whom they may find qualified for the post.

Competent Registration clerks recommended for promotion to Sub-Registrarships.

ALWAQT. January 17th, 1894.

23. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th January, complains that the claims of able Police Inspectors to higher appointments in the force are as much disregarded in the Panjáb as in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and does not understand why the four Inspectors, *viz.*, Mr. W. L. Hyde and Saiyid Bashir Husain, Delhi; Faqir Saiyid Zafaruldin, Government Railway Police ; and Munshi Safdar Jang, Sialkot district, are not promoted to Assistant District Superintendentships.

Alleged disregard of the claims of able Police Inspectors to Assistant District Superintendentships, Panjáb.

POLICE NEWS. January 16th, 1894.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. January 15th, 1894.

Police in Unao.

24. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th January, complains that the police have hearts of steel and are worse than even the executioner They carry on downright robbery in public streets and thoroughfares They have been appointed by Government to protect the lives and property of the people and not to devour them like hungry wolves. When they investigate a case of dakáiti, robbery, or other serious offence, they suspect and harass some innocent well-to-do man until he greases their palm. It is difficult for any person to get a report recorded at a police-station without paying something. The police in the Unao district appear to be worse than in any other place, and the people bitterly complain of them.

URDU AKHBÁR. January 8th, 1894.

Necessity for the stay of at least one Deputy Collector at the headquarters of the Moradabad district during the touring season.

25. *The Urdu Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, complains that among other hardships to which the people are exposed from the winter tours of District Officers, the absence of all Magistrates from the headquarters of the district on some occasions is a great inconvenience to the villagers. Supposing a man comes all the way from Darhial to Moradabad to file a petition, but on arrival he finds no officers, not even the Tahsíldár, at the headquarters and thence has to undertake a longer journey to Amroha or Hasanpur to present the petition, taking with him his mukhtar or pleader and witnesses. The unnecessary trouble and expense which he has to endure may be easily imagined. The headquarters of the district ought not to be left without a Deputy Collector. Mr. Hardy should give his attention to the matter.

JÁM-I-JAMSHED. January 14th, 1894.

Tahsíldár of Hasanpur, Moradabad.

26. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 14th January, praises Muhammad Zamir Hasan Khan, the Tahsíldár of Hasanpur, Hakim Hasan Ali and some other Musalmans for their efforts to effect a perfect reconciliation between the Hindus and Musalmans of that place; and urges that the Tahsíldár who at present exercises powers of third class Magistrate should be invested with powers of second class Magistrate, in order that the people may be saved the trouble of going to Moradabad to obtain justice.

III.—POST OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND. January 20th, 1894.

Discontinuance of deliveries of letters at the Sub-Post Offices, Lucknow.

27. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 20th January, complains that the new postal arrangements introduced at Lucknow sometime ago are very unsatisfactory and involve a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience both to the public and the postal officials. Under the present system deliveries are made only at the General Post Office which is situated at Hazratganj, those at the Sub-Post Offices being discontinued. The postmen have to go to Hazratganj to fetch the post at the time of every delivery to their great trouble, whereas formerly they received the post at the Sub-Post Offices in their respective circles. Their frequent transfer from one circle to another at present adds to their difficulties. The work of delivery clerks at the General Post Office has considerably increased under the new system, but their salaries have not been raised, nor has the establishment been strengthened. If an addressee is not at his house when a postman brings a value-payable parcel, a money order or a "bearing" letter, or is unable to receive it for any other cause, he has to go to the General Post Office, which is at the distance of two miles and even more from many parts of the city to receive it; while under the old system he had to wait at the Sub-Post Office which is only a few minutes, walk from his house. Similarly if a man wants to make any inquiries regarding a letter, a parcel, &c., he must go to Hazratganj to do so. Under these circumstances it would be well if deliveries were also made at the Sub-Post Offices as before.

URDU AKHBÁR. January 8th, 1894.

Need for two postmen instead of one for Kathgar, Moradabad.

28. The *Urdu Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, does not understand why a branch Post Office has been established at Nawabpura, which is so close to the Moradabad city, but not at Kathgar, which is considerably larger and more remote What is still worse is that only one postman has been appointed to deliver letters throughout that large circle. There should be at least two postmen for Kathgar, as before.

Anís-i-Hind. January 20th, 1894.

Ill-treatment of third class passengers on the East India and the Indian Midland Railways.

29. A correspondent of the *Anís-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 20th January, states that he travelled by rail from the 24th December to 3rd January, and found that the third class passengers were subjected to much ill-treatment and inconvenience on the East India and the Indian Midland Railways. When the third class passengers go to buy tickets, the police freely use their batons on them, and the booking clerk takes the money and sends (some of them) away without giving any ticket. The women are most unceremoniously jostled (while proceeding to the platform). Twelve and even fourteen passengers are thrust "like sheep" into one compartment, and locked up. The waiting rooms at certain stations are not properly lighted, and sometimes even the *dim* lanterns of the third class carriages are taken away to be used in the first and second class ones. Water is not supplied at all stations, and even where it is available, it is "taxed." The railway employés keep the doors of the carriages locked, so that when the passengers go to enter into them, they are invariably met with a demand for some present. In some places, after a passenger train has made some distance, it becomes a mail train and the (unwary) passenger has (not unoften) not only to pay extra fare, but is subjected to considerable ill-treatment. No light whatever is put up in the third class waiting room at the Railway Station, Meerut. The Station Master of the Begamabad Station bears a very abusive tongue in his mouth. On the 1st January he forced three additional passengers into a compartment which already contained 11 persons. A poor passenger offered a faint objection to it because he had a child who was uneasy at the time. On this the Station Master freely abused him, and gave him a blow as well. Money is freely extorted in providing seats for passengers at the Gháziabad, Toondla, and Aligarh stations. Steps should certainly be taken to remedy the evils complained of above.

IV.—Local and Miscellaneous.

Mauj-i-Narbada. January 16th 1894.

The editor of the *Rídz-ul-Akhbár* accused of receiving Rs. 300 from the Bhopal administration.

30. The *Mauj-i-Narbada* (Hoshangabad), which is at variance with the *Rídz-ul-Akhbár* of Gorakhpur in the matter of Bhopal affairs, the former being an opponent and the latter a supporter of the present administration in that State, in its issue of 16th January, accuses the editor of the Gorakhpur paper of paying a visit to Bhopal and receiving Rs. 300.

Colonel. January 8th, 1894.

A prostitute, a pleader and a Deputy Collector Machhlishahr, Jaunpur district.

31. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th January, has a facetious article in which a young prostitute who lived at Dungarpur, Machhlishahr, and was in the keeping of a pleader, is represented as having been induced by a Deputy Collector to leave the pleader and to come in his keeping. He placed her in Sarai Bhika. The pleader is represented as greatly lamenting her loss.

Allahabad :
The 29th January 1894.

PRIYA DAS,
Govt. Reporter on the Ver. Press of Upper India.

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